

A New *Acrolepiopsis* (Lepidoptera, Acrolepiidae) from Thailand^{1,2)}

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In 1981 and 1983 I carried out scientific explorations in some districts of Thailand as a member of the Lepidopterological Expedition of the University of Osaka Prefecture to Thailand. In the course of the expeditions, a male and a female specimens of acrolepiid moths were collected by me in the northern mountainous district in 1983. Having examined the two specimens, I have been convinced that they are obviously conspecific with each other. The Thai species is described below as new to science. This is the first record of the family Acrolepiidae from Thailand.

Acrolepiopsis chirapanthui n. sp.

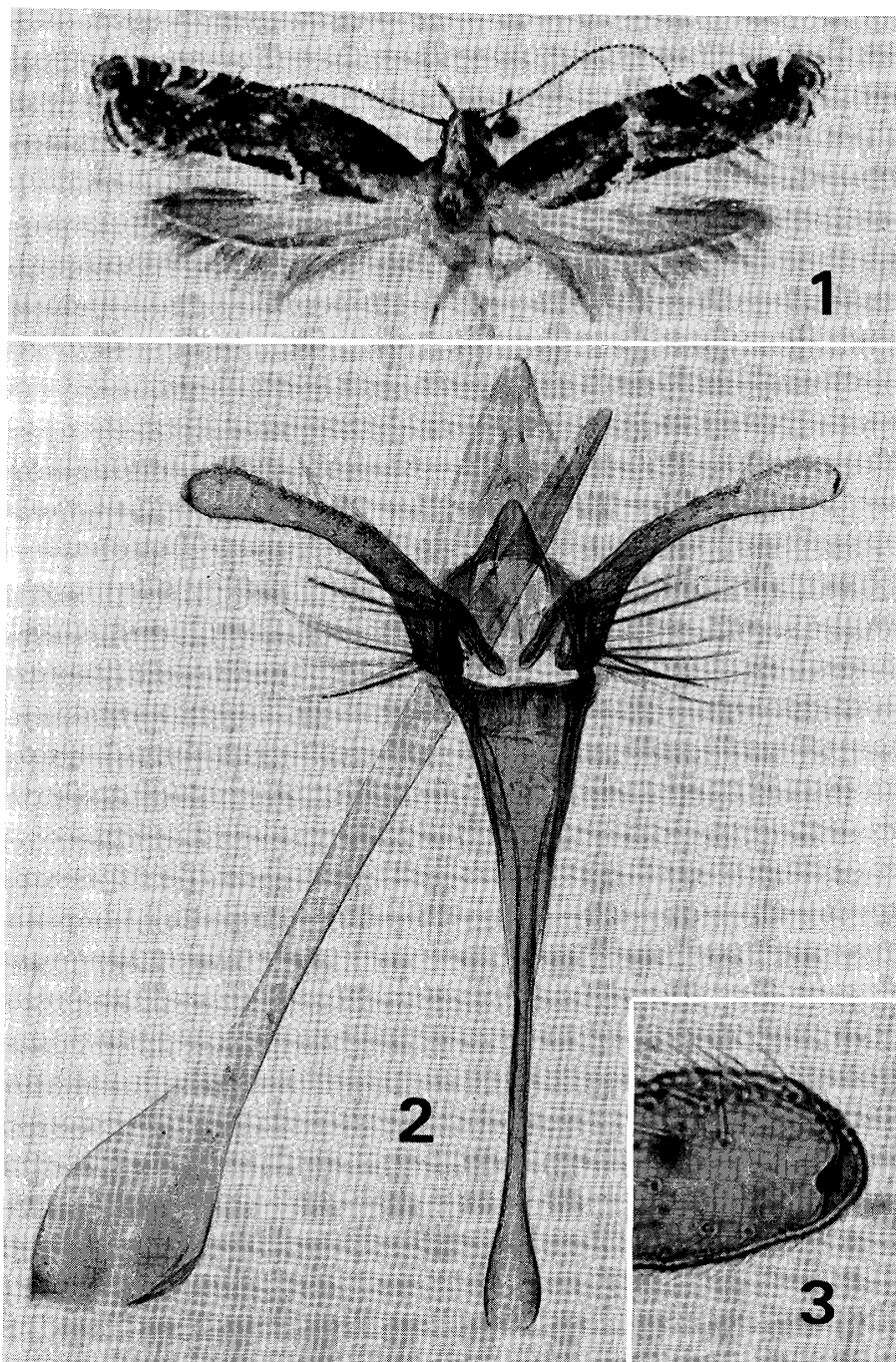
(Figs. 1-5)

♂ ♀. 9 mm. Head pale greyish-ochreous, the sides being largely mixed with dark brown. Antenna pale ochreous, ringed with dark brown. Palpus dark fuscous, more or less sprinkled with ochre; apex of middle segment and tip of terminal ochreous; inner side heavily suffused with pale ochre. Thorax pale greyish-ochreous, marked with some dark fuscous dots, the posterior end being dark fuscous; tegula brownish, tinged with dark brown at base. Fore and mid legs dark fuscous, somewhat sprinkled with ochre; hind leg dark grey, with tarsus fuscous; all tarsi with a pale ochreous apical ring on each segment. Abdomen not studied. Forewing with termen weakly sinuate; brownish-ochreous, with some scattered white and blackish scales; 10 or 11 irregularly placed blackish costal dots on basal half; a large, elongate costal spot of blackish suffusion beyond middle; four slender white costal streak between this spot and before apex, the inner three being outwardly oblique, the innermost longest, reaching half across wing, interrupted apically, and sometimes largely tinged with ochre, the outer three subequal in length to one another, and each of them partially or entirely blackish-edged; distal 1/4, excluding costal and dorsal areas, fully suffused with dark grey; apical area suffused with blackish-brown beyond the outermost costal streak; apex with a white or pale ochreous dot at extremity, and sometimes the dot obsolete; a small black spot in disc just beneath apex of the innermost costal streak; a short, longitudinally placed black spot in disc underneath apex of the 3rd costal streak; dorsal area irregularly overcast with blackish-brown; a distinct, outwardly

¹⁾ Scientific Results of the Lepidopterological Expedition to Thailand, No. 11.

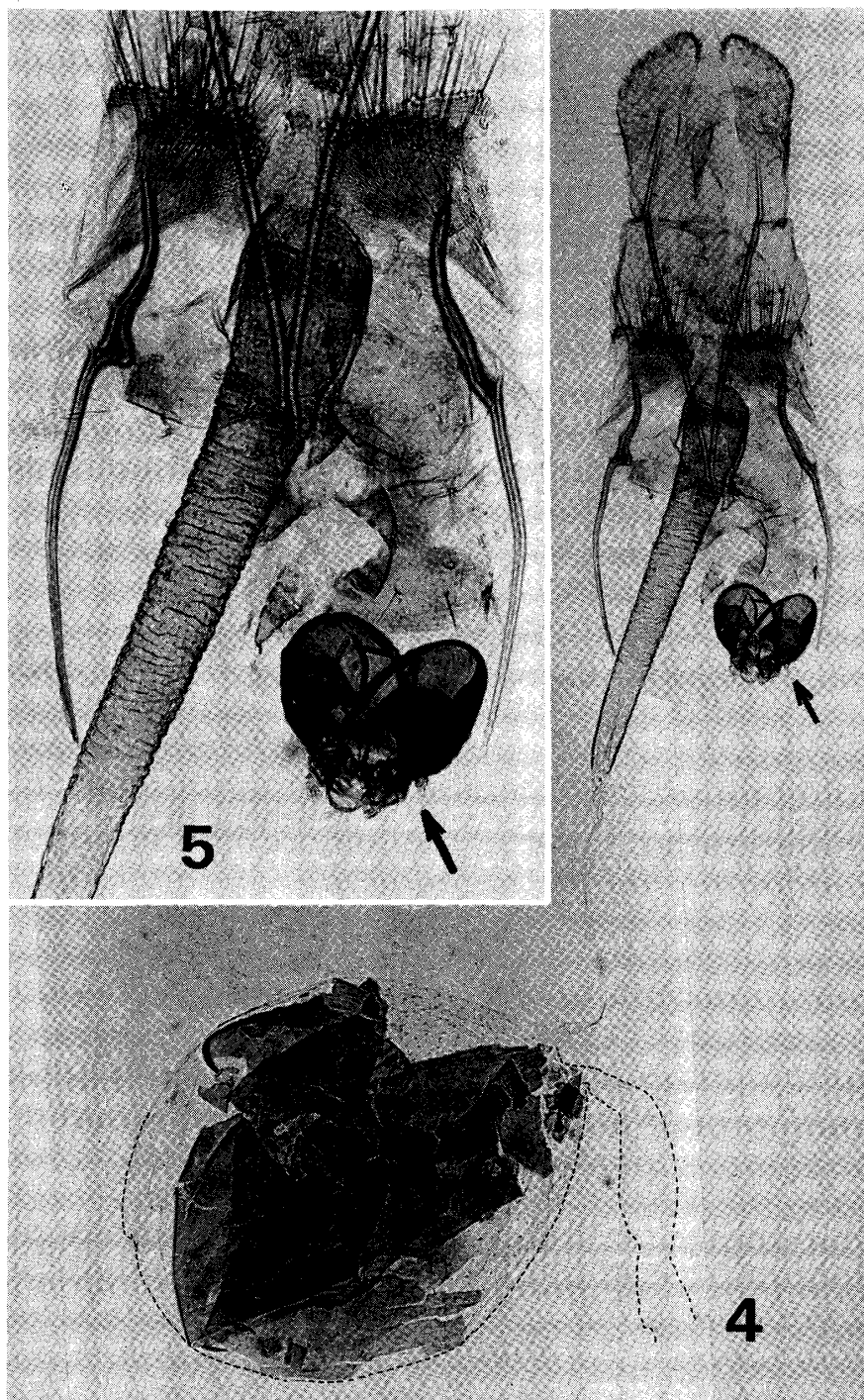
²⁾ This work was supported by the Grants-in-aid for Overseas Scientific Research (Nos. 56041051, 57043046 and 58041061) from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan.

oblique, elongate-triangular white spot, marked with a few blackish scales, before middle of dorsum, reaching fold, partly margined with blackish-brown; a white strigula on dorsum at 5/7; cilia pale brownish-ochreous, with broad brownish basal, narrow dark brown median, and brown apical (imperfect) lines, cut by a white or very pale ochreous dash on termen beneath apex; dorsal cilia grey. Hindwing with M_3 and Cu_{1a} stalked, grey, paler towards base; cilia concolorous.



Figs. 1-3. *Acrolepiopsis chirapanthui* n. sp., ♂, holotype. 1: Upperside.
2: Genitalia. 3: Do., valva, right, inner, apical aspect.

Male genitalia: as in Figs. 2 and 3. Valva nearly evenly and rather weakly curved ventrally, the distal portion being a little clavate, with a minute tooth just before distal margin on internal surface. Anellus rather small, triangulated in ventral aspect, and heavily sclerotized. Vinculum long; saccus long, slender, and parallel-sided, with a somewhat bulbous anterior end. Aedeagus extremely long and about



Figs. 4-5. *Acrolepiopsis chirapanthui* n. sp., ♀ genitalia. 4: Ventral aspect. 5: Ostial part. Note: Vagina with a newly hatched larva (of which the head is marked with an arrow).

1.7 times the combined length of vinculum and saccus; apical portion smooth; basal portion strongly dilated; vesica with no distinct cornuti. Coremata very short.

Female genitalia: as in Figs. 4 and 5. Lamella postvaginalis produced into a pair of weakly sclerotized pads. Lamella antevaginalis not produced. Ductus bursae long, the posterior 3/5 being broad, very gradually tapered anteriorly, and well sclerotized throughout, and the rest narrow and membranous. Corpus bursae oval, without signum.

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Inthanon (alt. 2571 m), 22. V. 1983 (KUROKO, MORIUTI, ARITA & YOSHIYASU), in the collection of Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture.

Paratype: 1♀ (in a little defective condition), Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Angkhang (alt. ca. 1450 m), 16. V. 1983 (KUROKO, MORIUTI, ARITA & YOSHIYASU), in coll. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Prefecture.

Distribution: Thailand (Chiang Mai Province).

Host-plant: Unknown.

Remarks. This new species is somewhat related to the Japanese *A. suzukiella* (MATSUMURA, 1931) in genital characters, but can be readily distinguished from it, in superficial appearance, by the forewing with the white dorsal spot being much smaller and not so conspicuous as that of *suzukiella*, and, in genitalia, by the valva terminating in a round end instead of a blunt-pointed apex, the valval apical tooth much smaller and situated nearer the distal margin, the anellus more strongly sclerotized, and the ductus bursae with the posterior sclerotized portion being much broader.

The specific name is dedicated to Mr Chirapanthu CHANDRATAT, Sanpatong in Chiang Mai.

Acknowledgements

I express my cordial thanks to Prof. H. KUROKO, the leader of the Expedition (Univ. Osaka Prefecture), Dr A. LEWVANICH (Thai Dept. of Agriculture), Mr Y. ARITA (Meijô Univ.) and Dr Y. YOSHIYASU (Kyoto Prefectural Univ.), all of my colleagues on the Expedition, for keen and active interest. I am deeply grateful to the authorities of the Thai Department of Agriculture and of the Royal Thai Department of Forestry for the courtesies extended to me during my stay in Thailand; I am particularly indebted to Dr T. WONGSIRI, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Agriculture, Mr M. RUMAKOM, Director of the Entomology and Zoology Division of Department of Agriculture, and Mr C. CHANDRATAT, of the Sanpatong Rice Experiment Station, for their help and hospitality.

摘 要

タイ国産 *Acrolepiopsis* 属アトヒゲコガの 1 新種 (森内 茂)

文部省科学研究費補助金 (海外学術調査) によって行われた1981および1983年のタイ国鱗翅目相の調査の結果, これまで同国からは未記録であったアトヒゲコガ科は, 1 種のみが北部山岳地方で採集された. 本種は, 開張 9 mm, 前翅暗褐色, 後縁中央前に 1 小白紋をもち, 色彩, 斑紋において日本産のヤマノイモコガ *Acrolepiopsis suzukiella* (MATSUMURA) に似るが, 前翅後縁の白紋はより小さくて目立たず, 雌雄交尾器の valva や ductus bursae などの形状の差異も明らかであり, 新種と認め *Acrolepiopsis chirapanthui* MORIUTI と命名, 記載した.